at less than 15s; and such is the exasperation of the starving millions, that the landfords are afraid further to aggravate

their sufferires."

The Parliament of England is now engaged in passing laws to traosfer, for the fourth time in little more than two centuries, the mass of Irish property to English undertakers. The little cultivator of land has been ruined. Labor has become utterly valueless, although labor alone is needed to bring into cultivation 7,000,000 of acres of the richest soils in the world, now unproductive.

into calivation, one approductive.

The land owner of India has been ruined. The immense body of village proprietors that but half a century since existed in that country, helping and governing themselves, has disappeared.

The land owner of the West Indies—of Demathes been ruined, and the condi-

rara and Berbice—has been rained, and the condi-tion of the laborers has not been improved.

The land owner of Portugal—the continental col-ony of Great Britain—has been ruined, and with diminished value of land there has been steady deterioration of civilization until the name of Por-tugal has become almost synonymous with weak-ness and harbarian.

ness and barbarism.

If we look to Canada, Nova Scotia, or New If we look to Canada, Nova Scotia, or New-Brunswick, the same picture meets our view.

"Land of the same quality, at one minute north of the imaginary line dividing the Provinces from the Union, is worth less than half as much as that which is one minute south of it. Lord Durham, in his report, made but a few years since, says that "land in Vermont and New Hampshire, close to the line, is \$5 per acre, and in the adjoining British townships, only \$1," and that on the northern side of the line, with superior fertility, it is "wholly unsaleable even at such low prices." Canada has no
market on the land for the products of the land,
and the cost of transportation eats up the product,
much of which is absolutely wasted because it
cannot go at all to market. The labor of men, wamen, and children, and that of wagons and horses, townships, only \$1," and that on the northern side much of which is absolutely water or men, we cannot go at all to market. The labor of men, we men, and children, and that of wagons and horses, is every where being wasted, and therefore it is that the Canadian desires a change of government that will enable him to obtain a Protective Tariff. Give him that—annex him to the Union—and his land will acquire value similar to that of the Union. Farmers will then grow rich, and laborers will grow rich, and the power to consume cloth and from will grow with the same rapidity with which it recently grew with us.

Every colony of England would gladly separate from her, feeling that connection with her is synonymous with deterioration of condition. Every one would gladly unite its fortunes with those of our Union, feeling that connection with us is synonymous with improvement. The reason for all this is, that the English system is based upon cheap labor, and tends to depress the many for the benefit

is, that the English system is based upon cheap labor, and tends to depress the many for the benefit of the few. In our system, it is the many who govern; and experience having taught them that prosperity and irectrade with England are inconsistent with each other, we have "free trade" tariffs with protective duties of thirty per cent, and likely to be increased. The colonies are ruined by free trade, and they desire annexation, that they may have protection.

This idea of cheap labor is universal among English colonists. It is found in all their books.

lish colonists. It is found in all their books. If they fail to succeed, it is because labor is "too high." They are willing to receive convicts he they fail to succeed, it is because labor is "too high." They are willing to receive convicts, because they can be had "cheap." They tell their correspondents that men may be had from the Continent who will work for small wages, while Englishmen must have large ones, i.e. enough to feed and clothe themselves comfortably. They emancipate the negroes, and then they had their labor "too dear," and send to India, or to the coast of the "cheap." Indoors. The Times in of Africa, for "cheap" laborers. The Times informs us that the great works of England are based upon an ample supply of "chesp labor."
whole system looks to the degradation of the whole system borer, by requiring him to underwork and supplant be laborer of other countries, with all the disad-vantage of distance and heavy cost of transportaon. Protection looks to raising the value bor, and thus prometing the annexation of ind-bor, and thus prometing the annexation of indi-viduals, and the establishment of perfect free trade between ourselves and the people of Europe by inducing them to transfer themselves to our shores. It is a bounty on the importation of the machine we need—man—to give value to the machine we have in such abundance—land. It leads to per-

we need—man—to give value to the machine we have in such abundance—land. It leads to per-fect free trade—the annexation of nations—by rais-ing the value of man throughout the world. It has been, at times, matter of surprise, that the hundreds of thousands who have arrived in this the hundreds of thousands who have arrived that their country have been so instantly absorbed that their presence has been unfelt, and that the more we received, the larger was the quantity of food, fuel, cloth and from given in exchange for labor; but such is the natural result of a system which tends such is the natural result of a system which tends to enable the miner and the worker in iron, the spinner and the weaver, to combine their exertions with those of the farmer and planter. Had the policy of 1828 remained unchanged, and were we now receiving a million of men, the only effect that would be observed, would be, that wages and profits, and the power of laborer, landowner and capitalist, to command the good things of life would be steadily increasing, and with each step forward the tendency to immigration, and to increase in the value of land, would grow with accelerated pace. We need population.

crease in the value of land, would grow with accelerated pace. We need population.

In the thorough adoption of this course by the people of the Union, is to be found the remedy of the ills of both the land-owners and the laborers of the rest of the world, and the removal of the discord now so universal. That we may clearly see how it would convince hard. how it would contribute toward producing har-mony, we must first inquire into the causes of dis-

The laborers of the world have one common in-terest, and that is that labor should become everywhere productive and valuable. The more wheat produced in return to a given quantity of labor, the more of it will the shoemaker obtain for his work, and the more advantageously the shoemaker can apply his labor, the more readily will the farmer provide himself and his family with shoes. Such likewise, is the case with nations. maker can apply his handle fand his family with the farmer provide himself and his family with shoes. Such likewise, is the case with nations.—
It is to the interest of all that labor that all should become productive, and if the labor of the cotton-growing nation become unproductive, that of the sugar or wheat growing nation feels the effect in an increased difficulty of obtaining clothing.

The land-owners of the worm have one common increased and that is, that land should everywhere the land and the state of the stat

The land-owners of the world have one common interest, and that is, that land should everywhere become productive and valuable. It does so become productive and valuable. It does so become with every increase in the skill and intelligence of the laborer, as may be seen by a comparison of times present with times past in every improving country, or by a comparison of the various countries of the world at the present moment. In Russia land itself has little value. In Belgium, where cultivation is carried on with intelligence elsewhere unknown, it has great value.

Every increase in the facility of obtaining cloth for food, or food for cotton, diminishes the quantity of labor to be given for food or clothing, and enables the producer to obtain other commodities and things needed for the improvement of his mind, or which tend to enable him more advantageously to apply his labor. The landed proprietor of England is therefore directly interested in the improvement of the mode of cultivating cotton in the United States, because it tends to improve the condition of the man who labors on his land; and the cotton-grower is interested in the improvement of the grower is interested in the improvement of the wheat-grower of Russis, because the latter is thereby enabled to purchase more clothing.

Among the land-owners and laborers of the world there is, therefore, perfect harmony of inter-ests. Between them stand the men employed in the work of transportation, conversions and ex-change—ship-owners, manufacturers, and mer-chants.

The object had in view in the probibition of manufactures in the colonies was that of compeling the colonists to use ships that they would not otherwise require. and to pay manufacturers and merchants for doing for them those things that they could have better done themselves. The necessary consequence of this was discord, which in our case that they are and vast waste of time and money. ed to war, and vast waste of time and money .led to war, and vast waste of time and money.—
Another consequence was, that the people engaged in the work of transportation, conversion and exchange, increased more rapidly than the producers, and England, from having food to sell, became a purchaser of foreign food. Next came the corn laws, by which the importation of food was to be prevented, for the benefit of land owners, and other laws prohibiting the export of machinery, for the benefit of the owners of ships and machinery of various kinds. By the one the owners of land the benefit of the owners of ships and machinery of various kinds. By the one the owners of land were enabled to tax the laborer and the mechanic, and by the other the mechanic was enabled to tax the world in return. The effect has been that of preventing the application of English labor and capital to the work of production, and driving it into the far less profitable work of transportation, conversion and exchange, to such an extent that the converters have at length become masters of the land-owners, and have abolished restrictions on the import of food which the latter had established for their protection, and as revolutions never go backward, we may fairly conclude that the corn laws will not be reëstablished. The result, thus far, has been to ruin the land-holders of Ireland, and the next result must be to ruin those of thus far, has been to ruin the land-holders of Ire-land, and the next result must be to ruin those of England, if the system be allowed fair play. The people of Russia, we are assured, have been compelled to waste food for want of a market.—

Rather than do this, they would give a bushel of wheat for a yard of cotton cloth. That they cannot afford to do this, we are assured, but what else can they do? If they cannot make cloth they must buy it, and they must give an equivalent and if that be even bushels for yards, they must give them. Until Russia can make a market for this now surplusfood, it will seek a market at any price, and the price in England cannot much exthis now surplus lood, it will see a mach a price, and the price in England cannot much exceed the cost of transportation between the farm on which it was produced and the town at which it is consumed. Nearly the whole of that price must go to the exchanger, to the loss of both land and labor, both of which must tend toward the Russian both of the absence of the absence. level, now a very low one, hecause of the absense of a market on the land for the products of the

nd. The object of the now dominant class in England is that of bringing about free trade with the world. Such a measure adopted by this country would close every furnace and rolling mill, and world world and wollen factors in the country. world. Such a measure adopted by this country would close every farnace and rolling mill, and every cotton and wollen factory in the country, and would diminish the value of both labor and land, by compelling the producer of food to seek a market in England. Similar measures adopted by the Zoll-zeren, would compel the people of Girmany to do the same, attended with similar results. The market of England would be borne down with the weight, and the price would fall so low as uttended to pay rent for its use, and the power of the owner to improve it. The class intermediate between to improve it. The class intermediate between to improve it. The class intermediate between the producers in various parts of the world would daily grow in numbers and strength, and the productiveness of labor and land would daily diminaish, with the steady dimination in the value of both.

On the other hand, let us suppose the people of the Union, of Russia and of Germany to adopt such measures as would enable them to consume on the land the whole of the food produced upon the land, and thus put a stop to the enormous imports by which the English agriculturist is now being crushed. The immediate effect would be that the labor and land of all those countries would rise in value, and therewith there would be an increase in the value of both in English agriculturist is now being crushed.

countries would rise in value, and therewith there would be an increase in the value of both in England. The demand for labor here would speedily drain off the surplus hands employed in factory labor, and the increased demand for home-grown food would induce the application of labor and capital to production," and the value of both would rise. Consumption would increase, as labor became more productive, and the power of the producers would be restored, while that of the mere

exchangers would be diminished.

To the improvement of the condition of labor and land in the United Kingdom the abelition of the colonial system is essential. Its maintenance incolonial system is essential. Its maintenance in-volves the payment of taxes to an amount that is terrific, all of which must be paid by the producers and those who own the machine of production, abroad or at home. The tax that is nominally paid by the man who sells the wheat, or by him who transports it, is really paid by the man who pro-duces it, and by him that consumes it. Three-fourths of the nation are engaged in the work of transporting, converting, or exchanging the protransporting, converting, or exchanging the products of others, adding nothing whatever to the quantity produced, while living out of it, and thus deteriorating the condition of the land-owners and laborers of England and of the world. The land owners of England have been the

The land owners of England have been the legislators of England. They made the system which produced our revolution—that which has depopulated India, and must rain every country subjected to it—and they are now paying the p naity. Each step toward the degradation of the people by whom they were surrounded has been people by the less of covers in themselves. Their people by whom they were in themselves. Their policy has converted the little occupant into the hired laberer, and the laborers on land into the tenants of lanes and alleys in Liverpoolt and Manchester. Throughout much of Scotland they have substituted sheep for the men whom they have driven to take refuge in Glasgow, and with each such step they have weakened themselves, converting those who were their own support into the tools of those who live at the cost of both. The exchanger has set his foot upon their necks. Commerce is King. They are prostrate, and so they must remain until they shall have help from abroad. Their natural alies are the land owners of the rest of the world. The East India Company, as the great land owner of India, is greatly inthe great land owner of India, is greatly interested. That country is becoming daily less
and less able to pay taxes, and the power so to
do must diminish with the continuance of the
system. Were the machinery now employed
in converting cotton into cloth for India employed
in making cloth in India, thus making a market on
the land for its products, the culture of cotton would
revive, the demand for food would increase, population would grow, and jungle would be cleared,
and the Company might then obtain a constantly
increasing rent from taxes constantly decreasing in
their weight, paid by a people constantly improving in condition. The price of labor would rise,
and the necessity for armies would diminish, and
the Company might then, at no distant period, sell
out its establishments to a people who would thereafter govern themselves.

after govern themselves.

It is to the people of the United States, however, that they must chiefly look for help. O wners already of the chief part of North America, they are likely soon to own the whole. The national, not party or sectional, adoption of the Protective points would at once raise the value of land throughparty or sectional, adoption of the Protective policy would at once raise the value of land throughout the Union, because if would then be felt that a market would everywhere be made on the land for the products of the land. The British Provinces would then speedily be incorporated into the Union, and the supply of food to British markets would cease; Cuba and Mexico would follow, and thus would be made a market for the population of would cease; Cuba and Mexico would follow, and thus would be made a market for the population of all Southern Europe; and with each such step the value of labor would rise, followed by a necessity on the part of the land-holders everywhere, for an effort to retain their rent payers, if they would preserve the value of their land. Spain and Italy would become manufacturers for themselves, and the colonial system would gradually pass out, and with it the power of the exchangers over the labor-

the colonial system would gradually pass out, and with it the power of the exchangers over the laborers and land-owners.

It is not by immigration alone that the population of the Union would be augmented, and increased value given to the land which so much abounds. The present system degrades the country to build up great cities, to become the resort of tens of thousands who would have remained at home among parents and friends, had furnaces, rolling mills, cotton or woolen mills afforded them rolling mills, cotton or woolen mills afforded them employment for time and mind. The same cause compels another portion to fly to the west; and while, in the one case, we have the poverty, vice, and disease of crowded cities, in the other we have those of scattered population; and men, wo-men, and children perish of fevers incident to the occupation of new countries in advance of the ar-rangements that would have resulted from the more gradual extension of the area of settlement. It will be said that here is discord. If the city population did not grow, what would become of the population did not grow, what would become of the owners of city lots! The harmony of interests is here, as everywhere else, perfect. Towns and cities would grow more rapidly thon ever, but they would grow more healthully, preserving a nearer relation to the population of the country, whose trade they desired to perform. New-York would cease to be, as now, a great wen, absorbing all the profits of bundreds of thousands of the poor larmers, her customers, who give ten days labor employed in raising corn for the labor of one day employed in producing British iron. The country and the city would grow together, and the jealousy of the country toward the city would speedily pass away.

away.

The people of China constitute a world of them selves. They have little intercourse with the ex-terior world, nor is the example of Hindostan like-ly to produce any desire for its extension: certainly not, while they shall continue to recollect that their not, while they shall continue to reconcer that their desire to prohibit the importation of opium involved them in a wer that resulted in the destruction of cities and the ruin of hundreds of thousands of innocent people. The system of that country is directly the reverse of ours, in the fact that the government is in the hands of one, while here it is in the hands of all. In this, it ladyer make rightled is. the hands of all. In this, it labors under infinite dis-advantage, yet the spectacle there presented of the results of combined action puts to shame our boast-ed civilization. A recent writer thus describes the condition of the people:

condition of the people:

"The farms are small, each consisting of from one to four or five acres; indeed, every cottager has his swn little lea gurden, the produce of which supplies the wants of his family, and the surplus brings him in a few dollars, which are spent on the other necessaries of hie. The same system is practiced in everything relating to Chinese agriculture. The cotton, silk and froe farms are generally all small, and managed upon the same piae. There are few sights more pleasing than a Chinese family in the interior lengaged in galbering the tea leaves, or, indeed, in any of their agricultural pursuits. These is the old mann-it may be the grandfalter-partiached like directing his descendants, many of whom are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood, in the labours of the field. He stands in the midst of them, bowed down with age. Bet, to the honor of the Chinese as a nation, he is always looked up to by and

*At a recent meeting in London, Dr. Buckland asserted that the product of all the clay lands of England might be doubled by a moderate expenditure for drainage.

† The greatest crowding of pepulation in a neighborhood is in a district in Liverpool, England, containing a posulation of 8,000 on 49,000 square yards of ground, being in the proportion of 607,963 to a square mile.

with tride and affection, and his old are and gray bairs are honored, revered and loved. When, after the laters of the day are over, they return to their humble and happy he use, their fare consists chiefly of ice, the and vegetables, which they enlow with great rest, and are happy and occusioned. I really believe there is no country in the world where the really believe there is no country in the world where the agricultural population are better of than they are in the north of China. Labor with them is piecere, for its fruits are existed by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfeit and unknown."

Let this be compared with the results of the system that has desolated Ireland and India, and that drives our people to Oregon and California, while men are everywhere, among ourselves, half cultivating large farms, when they might obtain treble the result from half the surface, and let it then be determined which is the one that tends must to

determined which is the one that tends most to promote the prosperity and happiness of the la-borer, and to improve the condition of the owner of

land.

The value of labor and of capital is dependent on the quantity of both that can be given to the work of production. Every increase in the quantity of either required to be given to the work of conversion and transportation, tends to diminish the value of all. Every diministics in the quantity value of all. Every diminution in the quantity tends to increase the value of all. The nearer the onsumer and the producer can be brought together the greater is the quantity of capital and labor that can be given to the work of production, the smaller is that which is required for transportation, and the more rapid is the advance in the value of both la-bor and land.

. Fortune's Wanderings in China.

Outrages and Disorders In the Fire Department of New-York.

The following Reports of the Majority and Minority of the Committee appointed by the Board of Assistants to investigate the charges of misconduct preferred against Engine Company No. 6 are transferred to our columns in the hope that publicity will impel to reflection and to action on the subject of difficulties among Firemen. We refrain

from all comment.

[Official]

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, July 3, 1859.

The following Majority and Minority Reports to the Committee on the Fire Department, in reference to suspending the Members of Engine Company No. 6, for three months was received, laid on the table, and directed to be principle was received, laid on the table. RICHARD SCOTT, Clerk.

The Committee on the Fire Department, to whom was referred the communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, relative to a complaint by Hose Company No. 31 against Engine Company No. 6, respectfully REPORT:

That the Complaints against said Engine Com-pany No. 6 are that on the morning of the 19th of April last, the persons with the said Engine run her into the carriage of No. 31 three different times, and thereby forced the same on the side-walk and

ed the carriage. so, that on Sunday night, 3d of March last, several of the persons who were with No. 6 threw barrels and boxes in the rope of No. 31, while go-

There were one or two other charges against No.

for running into No. 31. The Committee notified the Foremen of the said The Committee notified the Foreign at the said Companies to appear before them in the said matter, and they both being present they proceeded to an investigation of the charges.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the

Company of No. 5 was guilty of running No. 31 on the side walk on several occasions within the past few months.

It also appeared, that on the 19th of April last, while both Companies were returning through Grandstreet from a fire, as No 31 was passing by No. 6, she was run into by No. 6 and forced on the side-walk; boxes were then thrown into the rope of No. 31, by parsons who were with No. 6.

of No. 31, by persons who were with No. 6.

The Committee being clearly of the opinion that
the Company of No. 6 was greatly in fault in thus
act ng toward No. 31, and thereby tending to bring

disgrace on the Department.

They have, therefore, concluded to recommend that the members of said company No. 6 be suspended from the Department for three months, and accordingly submit the following resolution for admirer.

adoption:

Resolved, That the members of Engine Company No. 8

Resolved, That the members of Engine Company No. 8

be and they are hereby suspended from the Fire Department for three months, from the ist day of June, 1850.

GEO H. FRAKLIN, Committee on

JAMES M. BARD, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Fire Dep's.

The Committee on Fire Department, to whom was referred the annexed report of the same Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of suspending the members of Engine Company No. 6 from the Fire Department, for three months from

from the Fire Department, for three months from the 1st day of June, 1850, respectfully REPORT.

That they have duly considered the said case, and being of the opinion, from the testimony al-duced on the examination of the matter, that the decision of the same Committee of the Board of Aldermen is in accordance with the same, they would respectfully recommend a concurrence therein.

CHAS. CRANE. | Committee WESLEY SMITH, Fire De'pt.

The Minority of the Committee on Fire Department, to which was referred the charges made against Engine Co. No. 6, by Hose Company No. 31, respectfully

That a majority of the Committee having with out the introduction of any subsequent testimony reversed the decision at which they arrived, with one dissenting voice, at a former meeting; the

one dissenting voice, at a former meeting; the underaigned conceives it his duty to present the following facts to the Common Council.

For upward of twelve months the reputation of
the Fire Department has been impaired, and the
peace of the City seriously outraged by the occurrence in the open streets of dangerous and disagreeable conflicts, many of which transpired on
the Sabbath.

The Chief Engineer conscious that the security
of life and property was intimately connected with

The Chief Engineer conscious that the security of life and property was intimately connected with the preservation of discipline, acted with commendable independence and promptness, and the parties aggrieved very properly appealed to the Common Council for protection and redress.

The evidence produced against Engine Company No. 6, will be found attached to this report, and it so completely sustained the charges of gross and approvoked outrage, that no witnesses even appeared in defense or mitigation. From this significant fact, and the character borne by the witnesses as citizens, the statements under oath of nificant fact, and the character borne by the witnesses as citizens, the statements under oath of Messra, James Parish, David Cregier, William E. Duryes, Charles Forrester, John Osborne and Ira A. Clarke, policemen of the Thirteeath Ward, are entitled to entire credit.

The evidence, indeed, of Wm. E. Duryes, Foreman of Hose Company No. 31, relative to one of the many occasions on which his Company was attacked, was confirmed by Wm. M. Tweed, an officer of No. 6, who acknowledged that he had thrown a barrel on that occasion.

Your Committee at that time being deeply impressed with the propriety of protecting firemen in

Your Committee at that time being deeply impressed with the propriety of protecting firemen in the discharge of their onerous duties, and determined to rebuke promptly those who shared in such scenes of disorder and violence, agreed, with only one dissenting voice, to suspend the members of Engine Company No. 5, for the period of three months, and to expel the Foreman, Wm. M. Tweed, from the Department. When this result, so well calculated to maintain the character and efficiency of the Department, and the good order of the city became known, the most untiring efforts and extraordinary influences were employed to secure a reconsideration. In this object the friends of insubordination and violence have unfortunately succeeded. On the 6th inst a meeting of the Comsucceeded. On the 6th inst a meeting of the Com-mittee was called, and without the decent apology of any additional evidence or extenuating fact, 2 motion prevailed to reconsider the expulsion of Wm. M. Tweed, and allow him to share only the same degree of purishment inflicted upon those of whom he was the officer. On no principle of equity, or even of expediency, can this remarkable charge of judgment be justified.

In one of these cowardly and ruffianly outrages, Wm. M. Tweed admits his participation, and it appears that on the Sabbath itself, he was not restained by any respect for the large when own

stained by any respect for the law or his own The example afforded thus by an officer, must

The example another thus by an encer, assumptestionably influence the conduct and habits of the members, and discipline could never be main tained, unless officers were held to a greater responsibility than the individuals under their com-The mere fact that the party proposed to be ex-

pelled, possesses some education or means, only aggravates the offense, increases his influence for evil, and demands at our hands severer punishment. Ignorance is a better excuse than intelligence. If such scenes are passed over without distinguishing between the responsibility of an officer and a member, the former will be released

from the necessity of exercising any special care in maintaining the good name of the Company. In the decision of this case, every fireman who de-sires to maintain the efficiency and reputation of Fire Department possesses a deep interest, the Fire Department possesses a deep interest, and, fortunately for the city, by far the largest proportion of its members are enlisted on the side of order. Since the most pesceable Fire Companies are almost invariably the most effective and reliable, they are especially entitled to protection.—The duties conferred upon this Committee are highly important and responsible, for the relaxation of distributes would action to the relaxation of distributes. tion of discipline would seriously impair the use fulness of the Department, and effect the units of its members. Unless these duties are discharged with vicilance and independence, the Committee calculated rather to encourage than to suppress

is calculated rather to encourage than to suppress
the evils of which we complain.

If it once becomes understood that this Committee is prepared to modify its most important decisions to gratify private influence or senseless clamor,

the most fatal consequences must result.

The rejusal of the Common Connel to redress with promptness the grievances established before its Committee will justify the complaints to some

bloody scenes which have discraced a sister city from precisely similar causes will be introduced and enacted in our own.

To prove conclusively that the elemency now proposed to be exercised is ill-alvised and undeserved, it is only necessary to state that, since the former charges were made and substantiated against Engine Company No. 6, it has again renewed its discreditable practices, and another complaint by Hose Company No. 31 was recently made to the Chief Engineer.

o the Chief Engineer.

Being unable to abandon the convictions based Being unable to abandon the convictions based upon evidence still unimpeached, the undersigned proposes to submit for adoption the resolutions originally agreed upon, confidently believing that they are equitable in themselves, and equally demanded by a proper regard for the peace of the community and the efficiency and true interests of the Fire Department. The efforts of the Chief Engineer to maintain the discipline of the Fire Department must be nugatory, unless sustained by the Common Council.

That officer has within the last few days made a communication showing that the riots that disgrace the City chiefly originate with Volunteers. For the conduct of such volunteers, officers must be held responsible, for it is their duty to preserve order in responsible, for it is their duty to preserve order in
the company they command, and they usually possess the influence necessary to secure it. If, on the
contrary, officers with impunity are permitted to
throw dangerous weapons at unoffending companies engaged in the discharge of their duties, and
encourage the spirit of disorder, members, as well
as volunteers, will feel at liberty to pursue a reckless course of violence.

JAMES ACKERMAN,
Committee on Fire Department,

Committee on Fire Department,
Your Committee recommend for adoption the fol-

lowing resolutions:

Rewired, That these who were members of Engine Company No. 6, on the occasion of charges preferred against that company by Hose Company No. 31, he and here we are pecied of times an expected from the Fire Department for the period of three red That William M. Tweed, Foreman of Engine

Department.

EVIDENCE.

THE FOREMEN PRESENT—NOS. 6 AND 7.

James Parish, member of Hose Company No. 31; saw
Hose Company 1 and Engine 6 at a fire at the Frankli
Pleater, and when in Orand at No. 31 behind, and as they
were passing No. 3, they, 5 run into 31 twice, and than 31
ook the walk; they three boxes and barrels between 31;
twiss done by persons I know; they now have other planters on their rocs.

tions the waik; they threw boxes and berrels netween M; was done by persons I know; they now have other nambers on their cass.

As A Clark peliceman of the Thirsenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon Oct. 21, I saw No. 6 and 31 coming through Delanceyer. No. 5 cm 31 in several times—no blows.

David Cloger, member of 31 flose, was with the cartin the Thirds women, and when at Fifteenther, man with caps on threw boxes and barrels into Mis rope; 31 being on the side walk and No. 5 in the street; no blows were given. Wm E. Duryen, Foreman of Hose Company M, on the above night was with the cart, and saw boxes, Ac. and each or near the corner of Fifteenther. I was some distance in advance of the cart; I was struck with a barrel, and I saw several persons leave from where the barrel cane from and yo to No U's rope, and one was Mr. Tweed; Mr. T. admits that he threw a barrel.

go to No Carope, and one was Mr. Tweed; Mr. 1. admiss that he threw a barrie.

Ches. Forrester, on Friday, April 19, I was with 31 in Grand st; 6 was ahead, and as 31 was passing, No. 6 run into 31 and aronched the wheel band; there were no words spoken between the companies; the peagon who had command, was not the foreman or assistant foreman.

John Osborn member of 31 Hose, had the tongue on April 19, No. 6 run isto 31 on two occasions; confirms Mr. Forrester's testimony.

Celebration of the Fourth-Peace Festival-Gov. Johnson-Constitutional Convention Adjourned-Death of President Taylor, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.
ELYRIA, Ohio, Thursday, July 11.

Throughout this corner of the country the demon strations in honor of the Declaration of Independ ence have, this year, been very numerous and very spirited. In this little County (Loraine) there have been not fewer than eight "gatherings" of "the People," only one of which was a gunpowder affair. It is an encouraging earnest of improvement in the character and taste of our "Celebrations," that the "yeomanry," instead of crowding into towns and cities, meet in their own neighborhoods, have good home made speaking, exchange sentiments, renew riendships, brighten the links of so-

cial intercourse, and altogether have a time of independent enjoyment, without the aid of demagogues, gunpowder or whisky. One of these gatherings, in Oberlin, was Peace Festival '-an occasion full of interest;

hearty endeavor to commend sentiments of Peac to the judgment and affection of the People; a day of cheering communion among those who are labor-ing in the Glorious Faith of the "Good Time Com-ing," when Nations shall take to Common Sense. ing," when Nations shall take to Common Sense, and learn Butchery no more. If the champions of Peace, moving forward in harmony and with concentrated ellors, shall appropriate our Great Na-tional Jubilee to a use of such world wide value as the turning of the hearts of the People to Peace, there is no telling how much this generation may accomplish toward the social emancipation of the accomplish lowerd the so-lat amazepation of the next. How glorious will that day be whose dawn beholds this blood soaked Earth of ours rejoicing in full deliverance from the extortions and atroctices of the War System!

of the War System!

Hon. William Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor, is now canvessing this part of the State. He is a man of much sense, and has a commanding type of character. He cannot fail to secure the cutire Whig strength, which is good for an election.

What Long Recognition of Roube Johnson. This tire Whig strength, which is good for an election. The Loca-Focus cail him "Booby Johnson." It is is all right—a similar set of fellows called Christ a Glutton and a Devil. You may set down Johnson next Governor of Ohio, by a majority of three thousand votes, subject to no contingencies but the continuation of his life, and the continued insanity of his gramping.

tinuation of his life, and the continued insanity of his enemies.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned to meet at Cincinnation the first Monday of December next. This may delay the completion of their work until Spring, and the popular action upon it until Summer, tall of which time, and perhaps longer, we shall have to endure the old charter. Can it be conceived that we will patiently submit to the further imposition of a charter under which our State has wonderfully prospered for half a century, and the imminent necessity for whose revision existed less in its defects than in the eye of idle and reatless politicians? If so, there is one consolation left—a possible resort to an authority higher than the Constitution, to wit: the Committee of Pablic Safety, which though now dead and dried up, may yet be revived, should any great calamity break loose.

The intelligence of Gen. Taylor's death has fallen The intelligence of Gen. Taylor's death has tailen apon us like a clap of thunder from a clear sky.—
We cannot but regard this sudden stroke of Providence as the greatest political calamity which has ever befallen our nation. Gen. Taylor was fart winning upon the regard and affection of the American Provits. The firm and intrepid integrity of his Executive career had commended him to the confidence and sympatities of many who regarded his accession to power with sad massivings. Just his Executive taken with sad misgivings. Just at this time of rising popularity, when the thickest troubles which invested his path had reached their worst, and in the future could be caught the glimpse of a glorious triumph, ensuring at once to the prosperity of his great nation, and to the praise of the Executive by whose wisdom and frames of the Executive by whose wisdom and frames this prosperity was secured—just at this moment of his career he is called from his earthly labors, and the responsibilities which weighed upon him, now devolve upon others. Let this be our hope and our prayer, that he upon whom the Executive mantle falls may be adequate to the trust, and acceptable to the nation.

It is a time of much fatal sickness from Summer diseases. The pestilence rages in our borders.

It is a time of indentianal form our borders.

diseases. The pestilence rages in our borders.

SELKIRK.

NDIA RUBBER SHOES—25,000 pairs Pasent Vul-cantized Rubber Shoes, of my own manufacture, got up as a Rubber Shoe should be. Terms liberal. jezy zawim HORACE H. DAY, 25 Gortland-st.

GENERAL NOTICES

Bers, Ginton Hall 131 Namen of San the Park

Phonographic Publications of all sorts by je25 2awDhWd JOhn F MOW 4 812 . Aug s.

Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Institution, corter Twelfth at and University-place. m9 if

EF Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now in its sixin year of successful operation.

Type Inc.

N. REDORGE.

Dr. Houghton's water Cure Establishment.-No. 5, West Eleventh street, three doors from The "Orange Stountain Water Cure," at

The establishment has private baths attached to the nettern rooms. Address Dr. MEEKER, S. Orange, N. J. forterms. Water-Cure Institutes-City and Counry.—Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commodious city, sabilishment, 15 Laighbat and at Oysice Say, L. I. Communication cally between these places by steamhout and libroad. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5

Hudson River Water. Uure Establish-

Tarrytown, June 25 1850 (4.5) 1825 1m*

GITY HALL, New-York, July 12, 1250. CF At a Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements

appointed by the Common Council, in relation to the decease of General Taylor, late President of the United States, held n room 4, City Hall, this day, the following resolution

in room 4, City Hall, this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the solutilization of the funeral obsequies in bonor of the immented General Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States, take place by a civic and millitary procession, to be composed of the military, and the different orders, societies and citizens of New York, and the adjoining cities and towns, on Tuesday, the 23d Instant Resolved. That our fellow citizens generally, and the different orders, societies, trades, associations, and fire departments of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jarsey City, and of the vitilages of Williamsburgh and Hoboken, and also of the adjoining towns and counties, he requested to unite in this testimony of respect to the Hinstrious dead; and that all orders, societies and associations intending to coherate, he requested to communicate to the Committee on or before Sriday bax, at five o'clock, f. M., a room I City Hall, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to carry out the ceremonies of the day in an appropriate manner.

made to carry out the ceremonies of the day in a sparial manner.

Resolved, That the Army and Navy of the United States on this station, be requested to cooperate with the Committee in making the arrangements, and that the Committee on Military be requested to communicate with the Committee on Military be requested to communicate with the Committee on Military he requested to communicate with the Committee States.

Resolved, That no banner bearing political devices or inscriptions shall be admitted in the Procession.

Resolved, That the Committee will be in season daily in Room 4, City Hall, from the 15th to the 22d inst., from 5 to 7 of clock P. M.

M. M. GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, SAMUEL DELAMATER, JONAS F. COOK. JAMES H. COOK. JACOB F. OAKLEY, MORGAN MO B. L. H. WARD, CHARLES CRANE, JAMES ACKERMAN, WESLEY SMITH, FLORENCE MCCARTHY. OSCAR W. STURTEVANT. Posident.

Jy1341

Fresidont.

At the Regular Meeting of the Dry Goods
Cierlis, Butant Benefit and Protective Assoclation, held at the College of Physicans and Sargeons,
on Friday evening, the following resolutions were duantimously adopted:

Wherein, it having pleased Almighty God to afflet this
nation in removing, by death its President, Gen. Zachary
Taylor:
And spheres, we for the president of the

nation in removing, by death, its President, Gen. Zachary Taylor:

And whereas, we feel it becoming and proper for us, in common with our follow-chicans, to manifest our sortion for the boas of one allastrous both on a Soldier and Statessan; therefore,

Resolved, That we have learned with unfelgued and deep regret of the death of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late the beloved Chica Magistrate of these Loited States.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the elevated position he occupied and lent dignity to, by his pariotism, wisdom and many viruses, and also as an humble but sincere testimonial of our appreciation of his many heroic deeds, through a long life of military toil in the service of his country, that this Association do now adjourn.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the infinites and published in The New York Tribune, Herald, Sun, and Moraling Star. ntes and published in The New-York Tribune, Herald, Su and Morning Star. tylb 21 WILLIAM S. CLAPP, Recording Secretary.

o'Rielly's Telegraph Lines, connection with all sections of the United States. General office, is Broadway. Open from 6 in the morning till it at night-Visitors in New-York who are accustomed to transacting business with the O'Rielly Lines in any section of the United States, will find it their interest to leave their dispatches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transmission.

paiches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transmission.

To Bone Bukern.—Ine Operative Bakers' Union House of Call Reading Room and Library, is now open at 17 Grand-at daily, from 6 A mill P M. and on Sundays from 3 to 9, and a keeper is always in attendance to give every facility to Bosses, from city or country, either visiting or writing to the House former.

LEVIS HALBAUER, Keeper J. JOHN Z. RENNE, Freet:

JOHN Z. RENNE, Freet:

JOHN Z. RENNE, Preet:

Notice to Contractors.—Scaled proposals for the grading, masorry, bridging, superstructure, laying the track and fencing the Canandaigus and Corning Ralinosal leading from Canandaigus at the Cheming Ralinosal leading from Canandaigus at the Cheming Ralinosal leading from Canandaigus, after the 20th lost.

The Road is about 45 miles in length—is divided into sections of one mile each.

Bids will be received on single sections or for several miled.

Bids will be received on single sections or for several miled.

Canandaigus, July 5, 1859.

Bids will be received on Engle Sections of the Several Inited.

Canandalgus, July 5, 1850.

ET Notice.—The subscribers to the capital stock of the Paierson and Hackensack Railroad Company are requested to meet at Peter Archdescon's Hotel, in Paierson, on the 17th day of July next, for the purpose of choosing seven Directors. The Poils will be open from 10 o'clock A.M. to So'clock P.M.—Paierson, June 13, 1850.

C. S. VANWAGONER, D. K. ALLEN, C. S. VANWAGONER, D. K. ALLEN, J. CHADWICK.

J. CHADWICK.

JOHN ACKERMAN, Jr. PHENRY H. VOORHEES, Jr. Commissioners.

Liquid Hair Dye, improved so as to

hair or whisters the momential sapplied without the least injury—this entirely free from unpleasant oder, and can be washed with the strongest cosp immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at BATCHELL only Willest Wallett.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.-One or two Dentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and breakfast and tes in a private family, 56 First-1 one minute's walk from the Peck slip Ferry. Boat rune severy five minutes. Location very desirable; house faces the water, commanding a fine view of Brooklyn, New-Yors, East River, &c &c. jy9 lm*

BOARD REDUCED—At the private Manston House
BOARD REDUCED—At the private Manston House
alry rooms, \$2.50 per week; day boarders, \$2 per week;
transient boarders, 50 cents per day. Baths gratts, je28 lim* BOARD-Rooms and board can be obtained at 37 Irving-place. The location is very desirable, and the house of the first class. Rooms for single gentlemen with or without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN-With pleasant rooms, jul 3 52 pleasant be had in a private boarding-house, 187 Atlantic-st jul 3 57

COUNTRY BOARD-At Union Hill, New-Jersey. Two single of two married gentlemen with their fami-lies can be accommodated with Board for the Summer at a pleasently located spot on Union Hill, between Chatham and Madison, about one mile west of Chatham. The care ear anison, about one mile west of Chainam. The car leave within 199 yards of the house every morning at o'clock and arrive in New York about 9 o'clock. Return ing, leave New York at 45 o'clock P. M. and arrive at home at 6 o'clock. The showe location is one of the most healthy in the State. Inquire at the late residence of Rev. D. Clarkson, Union Hill, N. J. Take the Morris and Essex Railroad, Jersey City.

Jersey City.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gen-tlemen can have board at 190 West Twenty envents at 2d door west of Etghin av. Pleasant rooms on second floor with use of bath room; a very pleasant and healthful jylo lim.

A FURNISHED ROOM opposite Washington a square to be let to a single gentleman. Inquire at 286 byll 2w* FURNISHED ROUMS—With or without partial board, with a private family, 400 Greenwich-st, near Beach. Also furnished beaument for office. [613] imc.

ROOMS TO LET-Very desirable, siry and pleasant poors, nearly furnished for single gentlemen, without board, may be had by applying at 50 Franklin at a few doors west of Broadway. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,

CIRCASSIAN GLOSS.

This is the most beautiful preparation for the hair ever invented. It is warranted to make the hair grow, prevent is failing out, and render stiff, wiry hair soft, sittly and gleasy. Trial buttles two shillings each—found only at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st. frat atore from (not in) Broadway. PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED in new invocuous, the subscriber ofers his services in soliciting Letter; Patent in this country and also in Great British, France and other Continental States. Every information can be obtained of and advice afforded on all legal or scientific points connected with these subjects by mis if LEECHES! LEECHES! LEECHES!

JUST received by the last steamer from Europe, a large supply of Swedish, German and Smyrna Leeches, warranted healthy, put up so as to be transported any distance with perfect safety, for sale at moderate prices by G. A. & H. WITTE, jel8 im* Importers of Leeches, 36 John-st.

To JOB PRINTERS.—The subscribers have for sale an amorament of superior English colored ink, put up in small canteners. Also, extra-fine wood cut ink, from the same manufacturors B. HGE & CO.

jely lmD&W 19 and 31 Gold-si.

WANTS.

WANTE B-By a young respectable woman, a dia-tion to do the general brusswork of a small private family and is a good pialt cook, washer and trous and has ro objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of city reference given. Also, by a young woman atmation as chambermad and take care of children, and can do pialt as wing, and is a good washer sod ironer. To hest of city reference given. Call at 463 Washington, New-York.

NATED-100 Agents, immediately, to sell the "Life," And the woments and Death of President Z. Taylor, L. marraned with 15 engravings, just published. As a variety of other popular words. As great indecements as offered, and as large wages can be made, as a say other similar orialisationer. Call or address, post pad. "The American Family Publication Establishment," 12 Nation 1 N. Y. up stairs.

St N. Y. up stairs.

V. ANT & D.—100 agents to canvass for a new work just
V. ANT & D.—100 agents to canvass for a new work just
V. Dabilished. Also for a variety of pictorish popular and
assoful works. As great inducements are officed and as
large wages can be made as at any other similar enableshment. In the country. Call or address, possible and Te
American Family Publication Establishment, In Nasso,
st. up stairs, first door.

ANTED An American, English, or German women to do general housework. Must be a good water and cook. To a sultable person a good home and here wages will be secured; none other need apply at less west To entry third-at between Eighth and Ninth ave. Jylb 32

WANTED Stinatons for a names of excesses at and children, recently arrived, free from day halve and sasociations, and willing to work for moderate ways Application to be man or the officers of dominations of Emigration, in the Park. No charges.

O PRINTERS AND PURLISHERS—Wended, by a steary, industrious young man-baving had it years experience to the business, and publisher of a paper for four years of the time-a situation in a newspaper examination may be desired. Can give the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references. Address for a week about the best of references.

jection to any part of the country.

\$85.000 TO LOAN at 5 per clint literest on the first clint of bond and morrgage on improved real estate in this city or Brocklyn. It will be loaned out in some outst applicants. Apply to jyil IW A J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, 7 Broaden.

FOUND-On the 13th June last a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property. Apply at 91 West at 1y13 to

SUMMER RETREATS.

BOARD AT THE HIGHLANDS.

BOARD AT THE HIGHLANDS.

I and contrary to his original intention, has opened his manalson at the Highlands for the accommodation of beamlies and single gentiemen, during the season. The House possessers all the adventages of a genteel retreat in the summer, having an uninterrupted view of the ocean, where every ship bound in and out of the city, may be seen, and where hunting grounds and failing, with pleasure boats for excursions are adjoining and at mand. The rooms are in the best order for comfort, and the proprietor can accommodate file to 10% boarders—and where it distinctly anderstood that if it should at any time be full, to prevent disappointment due notice will be given to the public.

Highlands, July 6, 1250. WILLIAM JONES.

[50.2 w. Proprietor of the Neversita House.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, M. J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, H.J.
HEATH HOUSE.

TYHIS ESTABLISHMENT, so long and favorshy.
I known to the public, will be opened for the reception a visitors on the 15th of June next. The house has been greatly enlarged during the pastyeer, furnishing as since sive dining-room, a large number of good-sized and well-ventiland bed-chambers, and a new and spacious pariorall newly and neatly furnished, with special reference to conventiones and confort. Connected with this establishment are several cottages, so almated as to be refired, all yet conventions to the mair building. These cottage will be let to suit the whaltes of applicants, either endare by the acry or room. The whole establishment has been fitted up in superior style, and the accommodations are designed to be equal to those of any watering-place in the

country.

The undersigned having become the sole proprietor, will
give his whole attention to the business, and will be atiand in the management by Mr. David A.2 Crowel and
other gentlemen of large experience.
JOSEPH H. MARSH. other gentlemen of large experience.

JOSEPH H. MARSH.

Schooley's Mountain, May 29, 1856. mysl Sawim'

Schooley's Mountain, May 29, 1850, myst law/m'
DOARDING IN THE COUNTRY—Village Hall,
D Hughsonville, Dutchess Co—The subscriber has spared
no gains in preparing this well known and old established.
Motel for the accommedation of City boarders. The rooms
are well ventilated and pleasant, and the locality of the
Hall one of the most quiet and comfortable retreats for
families during the summer months.
Hughsonville is situated in the most healthy part of the
country, one mile from the Hudson River Rail Road, by
which communication can be had with the city fave times
a day. The drives around the village are most delighted,
and there are several churches in close proximity to the
Hall

and there are several churches in close proximity was Hall.

The scheecther's long experience in hotel keeping be trusts will render to those who may favor him with destraining the severy assurance of a pleasant home and accommodating terms.

Connected with the establishment is a good Livery stable, and carriages and horses can be had at all times.

Stages run regularly to the Rail Road to fleet each train.

References: Ana Van Shalck. Esq., Waverly Place; E. V. Price, Esq., 32 Burling Sip.

CLARK SEVER.

N. B. Inquire at the Rail Road for Cole's stage.

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS—COLUMBIA HALL—This Hotel has been greatly enlarged by an homenae wing, making to entire length about 500 feet, and capable of accommodating 500 victors. A very large number of rooms are taken for the season by families; and perhaps no place combines so many attractions for health and pleasure.

pleasure. By taking the morning cars by the New-Haven and Housmonic Relirond, or Hadoon River Railroad, via Had-son, pasetagers arrive at the Springs at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of clock in the afternoon. Fare through only \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the control of

THE SALISBURY HOUSE, situated in the cease of Salisbury, Conn. Is now open for the reception of boarders, by the day, week or month. Being in the vicinity of Lakes Wornscopomic, Washaning and Washanses, Household and Bash Pish Falls; Mouri Rhigt, Mouni Bras, and many other points of interest, the location is considered very desirable, and it will be the constant endeavor of the very desirable, and it will be the constant endeavor of the proprietor, to render the sojourn of visitors piesand and agreeable. 195 2w* HENRY 8. NORTON.

DORTLAND HOTEL, ON THE HIGHLANDS OPEN THE HIGHLANDS OPEN THE HOUSE IN A COUNTY SALISHED THE ADMINISTRATE OF THE PROPRIET OF THE SALISH OF THE SA THE SALISBURY HOUSE, situated in the control of Sallabury, Conn. is now open for the reception of

BOARDING AT GLEN COVE, L. I.-A family

Dof five to eight persons can be accommodated at a farm-house on moderate terms at Gies Go. L. I. For particulars apply at 6 Market at. New York. 1915-31. POWELTON HOUSE N WBURGH. POWELTON HOUSE N WBURGH.

THE PROPRIETOR of this favorite and agreeable place of Summer resort takes pleasure in calling the alternation of the New-York public to the fact that be seen prepared for the reception and entertainment of either transient or permanent housders. The high estimation is which his house is held by families who have spenthe Samer months there, be its sure will render an extended note of its superior attractions, in point of location, ecceny, drives, the unnecessary. In this particular it has no equal on the Hudson River. The larder, as heresoften, which supplies with every delicacy its markets afford. In addition to the forther facilities for reaching Newburgh by isombodis, there are five trains of cars passing daily either way from here are five trains of cars passing daily either way from New-York and Alhany. Early application should be made.

LEBANON SPRINGS (via Hudson.)—The shortest and least expensive routs of these celebrated places is by the Hudson fliver salroad and steamhoust to Hudson; thence by the Hudson fliver salroad and steamhoust to Hudson; thence by the Hudson fliver salroad and stage (through Shaker City) to the Springs.

Passengers from New-York by the morning ruth so to be supported by the evening train and boats from New-York by the stages at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the springs at 5 P. M. of the same salroad and the salroad

SCHOOLS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Soft
In the institution young gentlemen will be thoroughly structed in all the branches of an English and Classification, requeste for commercial pursuits or enterstanding

college.

There are two terms in a year, each five months. There are two terms in a year, each five months. Bummer term commencing on the first of May, and Summer term commencing on the first of November. Terms reasonable.

Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. on Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. on the contained at Spaiding & Shephard's bookstore, 139] and way, New, York, or by addressing a note to the Proc. my20 codd.

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F RENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Madame HIX has removed her French assisting
Boarding and Day School from 4 Carroll-play as 18

Restricted to the second of the second second

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED Was a Protestant lady, native of France, to insure it is french language in a Fernale Seminary situated and town in New England. Salary about professional town in New England. Salary about professional company of board and expenses. References given and the light Address, postpaid, "Teacher," Hartford, Oea, Hones, inst. Afterward, for a few cays, at the Irray Live.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE - 1 point me Logist who has already made some progres in the Logist who has already made some progress one who will inagonage, whates to teach German to some one who will teach bim English in return. Apply at ADAME BEA THA WEHNERT'S Phototypic Studio, at White-Studio, at White-Studio and Adams and A

300

CHAIN CABLES A large assortment of English proved, from 3-5 to 17-61 inches. For each by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 136 Souther.